



1 petitioner's bond was exonerated. [DN 235 & DN 237].

2 Federal court jurisdiction is limited to adjudication of actual  
3 cases and live controversies. Lewis v. Continental Bank Corp., 494  
4 U.S. 472, 477 (1990); see Cox v. McCarthy, 829 F.2d 800, 803 (9th Cir.  
5 1987). Federal courts lack jurisdiction over moot questions. North  
6 Carolina v. Rice, 404 U.S. 244, 246 (1971)(per curiam). When a  
7 federal court lacks the power to grant the relief requested, the case  
8 is moot. Picrin-Peron v. Rison, 930 F.2d 773, 775 (9th Cir. 1991).

9 A petition for habeas corpus becomes moot when a prisoner who  
10 requests release from custody is released before the court has  
11 addressed the merits of the petition. Lane v. Williams, 455 U.S. 624,  
12 631 (1982); see Spencer v. Kemna, 523 U.S. 1, 7 (1998) ("Once a  
13 convict's sentence has expired, however, some concrete and continuing  
14 injury other than the now-ended incarceration or parole - some  
15 'collateral consequence' of the conviction - must exist if the suit is  
16 to be maintained.").

17 As set forth above, petitioner seeks release from custody and  
18 dismissal of the charges against him. Because petitioner already has  
19 been discharged from custody on all counts of the indictment, there is  
20 no additional relief that this Court could grant him. Consequently,  
21 he no longer has any legally cognizable interest in the resolution of  
22 this petition, and the petition is dismissed as moot.

23 It is so ordered.

24  
25 Date: October 2, 2012



26  
27 John A. Kronstadt  
United States District Judge  
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